necessarily make the person chosen Printer an officer, in the constitutional sense, as seemed to be supposed.

It was a nare a constitutional sense, is the constitutional sense, as seemed to be supposed. It was a mere circumstance in the manner of making though thousands might be ready to answer for themthe contract. The proposition might be stated thus:

the resolution of 1819 might be considered, as it was in effect, the proposals of the Senare for a contract for its found of this appeal was such as might confidently be expected from the truth in which it was ascertain and designate the individual who should be re- in such matters to satisfy me that, as long as tract, under a suitable penalty. Is it not, then, to all intract, under a suitable polarity. In good faith, and in law to change their position, and adopt new weapons of 27th Congress, as fast as the orders shall be made. as inviolable as any other? It is, most incontestably.

Blair and Rives could not discharge themselves, as all officers may, by resigning. They could only be rewhich governs and determines the nature and obliga- To make myself worthy of the chice of Chief Magis

under foot the law of the land, and utterly to disregard that of every worthy member of this great community, that moral principle which lays at the foundation of all where no man is precluded from obtaining the highest contracts, whether public or private--he repeated, un- hanors in the gift of his fellow-estizens. less the dominant party were resolved to trample down | The present occasion seems to me one which not onevery principle heretofore sacred in law and morals, by justifies but renders it incumbent on me to express the Senate could not adopt the resolution dismissing myself with that perfect frankness, by which commu-Blair and Rives, and setting sside a contract which had meations of this kind between friends and brethren of

on this occasion, he did not give it on the question of proceed to state my sentiments on this last head a little order. He agreed with the Chair, that it was not more at large.

That I am deeply and gratefully impressed with the ruled, and the Senate should decide the question of or. of Missouri, as well as by any others of my fellow-citi-

every officer was appointed to office during pleasure, of my friends. and could be removed at any moment when the Senate I beg you, therefore, to believe me, when I inform

rule, which was in these words:

first session of every succeeding Congress." Mr. CLAYTON observed that those officers were Although I might never feel myself at liberty to

the affirmative-ayes 29, noes 22, as follows:

Preston, Rives, Summons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, of the people. Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge-29.

Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, tuated. They are made upon a consideration of the Woodbury, Wright, and Young-22. So the resolution was taken up for consideration.

The Senate then went into the consideration of determination, from all liability to change. Executive business, and afterwards adjourned.

The following Correspondence between the late Pre- fy my utmost ambition. sident and Gov. Reynolds, has been politely placed in to publish it.

transmit to you the enclosed address. have marked your administration.

With sentiments of high regard, I have the honor to o be, etc., TH. REYNOLDS,

Governor of Missouri. To his Excellency M. VAN BUREN,

President of the U. S.

Washington, March 6, 1841. To his Freelleney Gor. Reynolds.

came to my hands vesterday.

future prospects.

where has a strict and invariable adherence to No where has a strict and invariable adherence to judging the conduct of the incumbent for the time be-the great principles of free Government been attended ing, inasmuch as he will, at all events, retire at the with more beneficial consequences than in the State expiration of the constitutional term. The most appropriate as well as most useful exertion spinely, self-denying doctrines at the great apostic of simple, self-denying doctrines at the great apostic of the Constitution among all his adopting the delivers eductions of systems which have only resulted in a sudden, evanescent prosperity, as suddenly followed by disast the description of falsehoods, and the discensial to the constitution of the constitution among all his strict constructionist of the Constitution among all his adopting the beat measures and means in their power of Congress over the destinies of seventeen millions of Americans, for the explanation and diffusion of their principles, disqualified for office? In the choice of his the great apostic of the Constitution among all his strict constructionist of the freedom that it has tong been an object hear not one of the transmitten of strict constructionist of the Constitution among all his strict constructionist of the President fluid no State Rights' man, no strict constructionist of the Constitution among all his strict constructionist o of Missouri Founding their political faith on the ly pursued their course through all the vicissitudes of

and a consequent subjection to bounded resources rement, I shall be placed in many respects, by the stamain unfettered by the chains of dependence, her cre tion I have occupied and the known sentiments of the dit remains unimpaired, and her means are fully adedit remains unimpaired, and her means are fully adequate to all her wants, without the infliction of new burtion in which I stand, in the situation of an observer dens on her citizens, or the anticipation of future resources to meet the present exigencies. With a mixed currency, composed of a well balanced and harmonious co-operation of the standard of value and its paper ous co-operation of the standard of value and its paper of the currency. representative, the latter always redeemable on demand, the best years of my life, and the success of which, I sias, upon my election to the Presidency of the United and with a population extensively agricultural and mechanical—wise enough to know that industry, frugality, and temperance, are the only true sources of of the justice of their cause, and animated by the full public and private prosperity, the only safeguards of assurance of its ultimate triumph.

Republican principles—the State of Missouri presents, at this moment, a most striking example of the wisdom and efficacy of the Democratic policy when steadily pressions of regard and confidence conveyed in your of the people their constituents, have never failed to maintained, without the occasional interference of a counteracting influence, interrupting its salutary gratification I received from the honorable testimonial the friendship so auspiciously commenced, and which course, and sowing the seeds of difficulties which occupy years to overcome. Should the friends of Democratic principles wish to point out to the world an example of the results of their steady and practical

application to the Government of mankind, they may turn to Missouri with gratification and triumph. The legislative address which you have conveyed to sumed a threatening aspect, between Col. King of Alame in such obliging terms, and most especially the re- bama and Mr. Clay of Kentucky, was this day satisfac- ed than that of a personage who has rendered himself solutions subsequently adopted by the members in Con- torily adjusted, by the latter withdrawing every offen- so acceptable, as well to the people as to the Governvention, speak of me, in connection with the next Pre- sive expression which he had used on that occasion in sidential election, in a way which makes a more particular notice of the subjects on my part, consonant by Col. King in the proper spirit. After it was done, with that unreserved communication of my opinions Mr. Clay advanced across the Senate, and he and Col.

always maintained with my political friends. Having, for years, been unceasingly assailed with parties. We shall give the particulars in our next. the imputation of intriguing for the Presidency, I felt it due to myself, when first nominated, as well as to those by whom that nomination was made, to put these charges to the test, by declaring, in the face of my fel- that the edict had gone forth for putting on the collor. Eastman, low-citizens, that I had neither solicited the aid, nor sought the support, of any man for that high and responsible station: unless my frank replies to the interrogatories of my countrymen in relation to public measures
and political principles, together with my constant and
made in vain." This is requiring a high degree of subthe first ballot: Isaac Waldron, Robert Morrison, Sasincere efforts to make myself worthy of their regard serviency, because many of the principles of the old muel P. Wiggin, Thomas B. Leighton, and Nathanie and confidence, were liable to that construction. For General are Janus faced, while some of them are, as Dennett, jr. On the second ballot, Thomas P. Treadthe truth of that declaration, I appealed to the hundreds yet, unpromulgated. of honorable men who composed the then recent Convention, to the numerous editors and politicians through- gencer now, to explain to our country friends the prob- same as last November. Winthrop Pukening, repreout the Union who had distinguished me by their pre- able motive for the very quiet time at present enjoyed sentative from Newington.

his political support, or with whom I had entered, or elected under it eleren times, notwithstanding the had sought to enter, into any arrangement to bring changes of parties, and the consequent changes of about the nomination I had then received, or to secure Yet it had never before entered into the head my elevation to the office of Chief Magistrate of the power. Yet it had never before entered into the head of any one, that they were thereby violating the Constitution.

I took occasion to add, that I trusted I should Union. I took occasion to add, that I trusted I should be excused by the liberal-minded of all parties for thus The fact of an election being required by the law, speaking of my own course of conduct in reference to a point on which I had been so frequently assailed, and necessarily make the person school Printer an officer.

printing, setting forth the manner in which the work founded; and not a voice was heard in contravention should be done, and the prices to be paid for performing of the position I had assumed. It did not, however, reit. As might be supposed, a number of individuals ap-lieve me from the assaults of my opponents: and in this plied for the work, and the election was held merely to I was not disappointed; for I had sufficient experience ceived as contractor. The person so designated, after- nued to merit the confidence of my friends I should wards, pursuant to the terms specified in our proposals, receive the condemnation of my foes, and that few po-

their liability by a full and faithful per- my friends may rest assured that I will never place it formance of their undertaking, or by our consent, as out of my power to repeat, with perfect truth, the dethe other contracting party. Viewing it, then, as a contract, if, as must be admitted by all, Blair and Rives could not discharge themselves, by any act of theirs, without our concurrence, can we discharge ourselves, without their consent? This, S.r., is the simple question; and any man who has learned the first principle. I did not then, nor do I now, cherish such a feeling. tions of a contract, must respond in the negative.

He should not occupy the time of the Senate longer ever existed, and to occupy the highest station among

been made and concluded in the most solemn form.

Mr. CALHOUN rose to say, that in giving his vote on this convenient had did solved and solved

against taking up the resolution, because he thought zeal and consistency of that regard and confidence, so it highly inexpedient to do so. But if he were overder, and determine to take up the resolution, then he should take occasion to express his opinion thereon.

Mr. YOUNG asked the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Clayton] whether he intended to convey the impression the senator for those who have offered like the senator from the senator for those who have offered like the senator from the senator for those who have offered like the senator for the sion that the Secretary of the Senate was only there me these testimonials of continued attachment, that I by courtesy, and that he might be removed at any mohold, by a free and frank expression of my views and Mr. CLAYTON wished to be understood to say that feelings on the subject, indicated in these declarations

vas in session.

Mr. YOUNG wished to call the attention of the ho-lection of a candidate for the next Presidency, is renorable Senator from Delaware to their forty-ninth stricted to a consideration of the ultimate influence it the, which was in these words:

"The Secretary of the Senate, the Sergeant-at-Arms on which I have earnestly labored to administer this and Doorkeeper, and the Assistant Doorkeeper, shall Government-which I have ever believed, and still bebe chosen on the second Monday of the first session of lieve, essential to the freedom and happiness of our the twenty-first Congress, and on the same day of the common country, and with which I have always been content to stand or fall.

elected on a certain day for the convenience of the bo- shrink from any and every responsibility which it may dy, but they might be removed or displaced at any time please the Democracy of the U. S. to impose on me, and which is consistent with the respect due to the well, but better, satisfied at seeing those great ob-Yeas-Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Ber. jects accomplished under the auspices of some one of the rien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Ev- numerous names to be found in the ranks of Democraans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Ker, Mangum, cy, whose talents, character, and services, though they Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, richly merit, have not yet received, the highest rewards

My political friends every where will, I hope and Nays-Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, believe, do me the justice to regard this declaration, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, Mc. made in the fulness of a grateful heart, as indicating Roberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith, of with absolute sincerity the feelings by which I am acsubject, so full and so mature as to exempt the views and opinions they express, as far as belongs to human

No one can expect or should desire to be always in office under a Government and institutions like ours; Venezuela. and I have enjoyed that privilege long enough to satis-

With regard to that vital consideration, which in the our hands by Gov. Miller of Missouri, with permission estimation of a well organized mind and an honest The address of the Legislature, and pro- heart, will always be more deep and impressive than the ceedings of the members in Convention, by which they mere trappings of office-I mean the consciousness of presented the name of Mr. Van Buren as a candidate for re-election, have already appeared in the Globe. think I ca .not be mistaken in believing that I could, under no circumstance, hope to do better. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
City of Jefferson, (Mo.) Feb. 18, 1841. after be induced by any consideration personal to my there be any political supporters who are or may here-Sir: In obedience to a resolution of the General As- self, by a respect to my feelings under a supposition sembly of the State of Missouri, I have the honor to that they may have been wounded or embittered by a defeat incurred in defence of their principles, to On the part of the State of Missouri-a State which bring me forward again as a candidate for re-election, I has been free from the delusions that have brought your beg them, in justice to myself, to dismiss all such moopponent into power, and which, in the hour of peril, tives from their minds. I cherish no such feelings, has nobly sustained her Democratic faith-I feel honor- and require no new proofs of the confidence and good ed in being selected to offer you this tribute of unabated will of those who have sustained me in success and confidence in the wisdom, virtue, and patriotism, that rallied around me in defeat. The circumstances under which the Democracy of my native county, of my native State, and of the sister States, have raised me from the first to the last step of advancement, the op-portunities they have afforded me to exemplify to the world the principles by which I have been governed, and the indomitable spirit with which they have sustained me in the late struggle to baffle the exertions and appliances of selfish and political interests combined against me, and against the measures which I have uniformly advocated, and in part succeeded in es-Sir: Your friendly letter, accompanied by an address tablishing, have imposed upon me an obligation lasting from the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as hie, and leaving on my heart a debt of gratitude l ame to my hands yesterday.

I shall not attempt to disguise the great satisfaction

It will be time enough hereafter for the Democracy

I have derived from this honorable testimonial of re- to designate its candidate. It is not to be disguised spect and regard, rendered doubly valuable from the that feelings of personal kindness towards myself, and spect and regard, rendered doubly values of the source whence it proceeded. Coming, as it obviously does, from the hearts of its authors, you may be assured the motives for thus early designating me for the status of the statu it appeals directly to my own. It is given at a period tion from which I have just retired. This feeling conwhen its motives cannot be misinterpreted, and con-stitutes a dangerous ingredient in political operations, veys the feelings of a majority of the Representatives of a State second to none of this Union in the integrity of its political principles, its present prosperity, and at this crisis, liable to the ordinary objection of pre-

The most appropriate as well as most useful exertion States. evanescent prosperity, as suddenly followed by disas- the detection of falsehoods, and the dissemination of ters and ruin, the inhabitants of Missouri have steadiselection of their candidate to a more suitable period conflicting parties and antagonist principles, without In the latter, the Democracy never had less to appredespondency and without compromise, thus securing head from despondency and without compromise and the compromise of the compr the uniform ascendancy of Democratic men, as well has not, according to my best judgment, ever been a as the adoption of Democratic measures in her countries. I moment when the noble and patriotic sentiment adas the adoption of Democratic measurements and instance of the dependence of the period of her admission into the Union vanced by your distinguished representative, "Every

with light taxes, and no necessity for increasing them am assured, is essential to the welfare of my country. States, with great pleasure.

Respectfully your friend and fellow-citizen.

relation to the former. This withdrawal was received and wishes in relation to public affairs which I have King shook hands, and greeted each other. tlement of the dispute was highly honorable to both

> Putting on the Collar-the Office-seekers not disbanded yet .- We perceived, from the official, some days ago, Shaw,

But, we recur to this notice of the National Intelli-

IN SENATE, Monday, March 14, 1841. Mr. TAPPAN presented the following letter of Messrs. Blair and Rives, which was read : GLOBE OFFICE,

Washington, 15th March, 1841. On the 12th instant, the Secretary of the Senate, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, sent to us a letter enclosing our bond for executing the printing for that body during the 27th Congress; the contents of which letter we did not know when it was handed to us; and on examining its contents, we immediately returned it to the Secretary's office, where it was left, with a letter demanding of him all the copy that has been ordered to be printed, or that may be ordered to be printed, by the Senate, during the 27th Congress.

We now inform the Senate that we are prepared, and have been ever since our election, to execute any printing that has been ordered; and shall keep ourselves prepared to execute all the printing that may be ordered by the Senate during the 27th Congress; and we hereby respectfully demand the copy of all that has been ordered, and all that may be ordered during the

Respectfully, BLAIR & RIVES. To the Senate of the United States.

The letter was ordered to lie on the table. Mr. PRESTON, after some introductory remarks, it relation to certain offensive expressions used by Mr. Clay of Ky., to Mr. King on Tuesday last, expressed his conviction that those expressions were founded on a misapprehension of the nature of Mr. King's rethe difficulty between the distinguished Senators at

on this point. He had morely risen to show the true character of the transaction; and to say that, unless it was intended by the party now in power to trample ject of my most earnest desire, as it may properly be ject of my most earnest desire, as it may properly be on a misapprehension—as he had since been assured by the party now in power to trample Senator from Alabama; and being always ready to repair, as he always would be to repel, an injury, he wards the Senator from Alabama, on that occasion.

and acclamations of applause, by the spectators; and,

when the doors were again opened,

BENTON on the ground of the impropriety and irregularity of transacting business of a legislative character during an executive session of the Senate; while they ted at the proper time. The motion! was advocated by Messrs. ARCHER,

RIVES, and PRESTON, and was agreed to-ayes 20, noes 10

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Officers of the Customs-Collectors.

Austin Baldwin, Middletown, Connecticut, vice No. ah A. Phelps, whose commission expired on the 11th Nathan Cummins, Portland, Maine, vice John An-

derson, whose commission expired on the 11th inst. Tristam Storer, Saco, Maine, vice John F. Scamon, whose commission expired on the 11th instant. Daniel Remick, Kennebunk, Maine, vice Barnabas Palmer, whose commission expired on the 11th instant. Thomas Hayes, Navy Agent, Philadelphia.

Lorenzo Draper, Consul, Paris, France Henry C. Bosler, United States Marshal, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Daniel Hugunin, United States Marshal for the Dis-

Gordon Forbes, Yeocomico, Virginia, re-appointed. William Pinkney, Baltimore, Maryland, vice James Jedediah W. Knight, Pawcatuck, Rhode Island, vice George Brown, whose commission expired on the 12th George Howland, Tiverton, Rhode Island, vice Chas.

Durfee, whose commission expired on the 11th inst. Clark Robinson, U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of New York. William M. Meredith, Attorney U. S. for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Walter Forward, Attorney U. S. for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Henderson Taylor, Attorney U. S. Western District Louisiana.

Isnac N. Stoddard, Collector and Inspector, Plymouth, Massachusetts. Myles Elliott, Surveyor and Inspector, Hertford, N. Carolina.

Lieut. W. K. Hanson, to be a Captain by brevet. William A. Spencer, to be a Captain in the Navy. Abraham Bigelow to be a Commander in the Navy William L. Maury, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy. [From the National Intelligencer of Saturday.] PRESENTATION.

Yesterday, at half after two o'clock, his Excellency M. A. De Bodisco, the Envoy Extraordinary and Min-

M. de Bodisco delivered the following address, to which the President made the subjoined reply:

ADDRESS OF M. A. DE BODISCO.

of your own accord, given on the day of your inaugu-I esteem myself happy, Mr. President, to be able to

relations already existing.

I pray you, Mr. President, to be assured that it is my

of the justice of their cause, and animated by the full lations have existed between them and the powerful and distinguished Monarchs who have successively and if that opinion has undergone a change, we are not swayed the sceptre of Russia. The Presidents, my advised of it. Mr. Webster is in fact at this time the limitation of the Union, it is to be undergone and if that opinion has undergone a change, we are not he informed us, that he was the friend of banks and of the General Government, cannot afford less than 1900 banks in the Union, it is to be undergone a change, we are not he informed us, that he was the friend of banks and of the General Government, cannot afford less than 1900 banks in the Union, it is to be undergone a change, we are not he informed us, that he was the friend of banks and of the General Government, cannot afford less than 1900 banks in the Union, it is to be undergoned us, that he was the friend of banks and of the General Government, cannot afford less than 1900 banks in the Union, it is to be undergoned us, that he was the friend of banks and of the General Government, cannot afford less than 1900 banks in the Union, it is to be undergoned us, that he was the friend of banks and of the General Government, cannot afford less than 1900 banks in the Union, it is to be undergoned us, that he was the friend the union that the union of the General Government and the union of the pressions of regard and confidence conveyed in your letter, and assuring you that they added much to the gratification I received from the honorable testimonial by which it was accompanied.

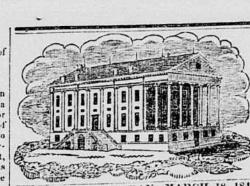
Respectfully your friend and fellow sitisen. I cannot close this communication without expressing my sincere acknowledgments for the friendly extinued. I assure you, sir, that none of them felt the obligations of this duty more powerfully than 1 do, dents. and you cannot in language too strong, communicate We are happy to state that the controversy which to your august monarch my sentiments on this subarose in the Senate some days ago, and which had assumed a threatening aspect, between Col. King of Alamedium of communicating them could have been affordment of the U. S.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTIONS.

PORTSMOUTH, March 9, 1841. The set- Glorious news from Old Portsmouth! - The old Federal enemy is again vanquished. John Page, (Dem.) 676 Enos Stephens, (Fed.) 575

676 Eastman, 674 G. Y. Sawyer, 675 Chamberlain, 677 Jos. Sawyer,

Democratic majority in the State, probably about the



RICHMOND, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1841.

CONVENTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

At a meeting of the Democratic Members of the General Assembly in the Senate Chamber on Tuesday

which was read and unanimously adopted, as follows: ADDRESS

Of the Democratic Republican Members of the General Assembly to the People of Virginia.

As the Session of the General Assembly is drawing to a close, and we are about to separate and return to marks, in which they were intended as a reply, and our homes, we deem it proper to address you upon the canism. hoped that there might be a satisfactory explanation of great political interests of the country. The last Spring Elections resulted in conferring the power of the State upon our political opponents; and, since that time, the dimenty between the management of the body restored.

State upon our political opponents; and, since that time, and the harmony of the body restored.

State upon our political opponents; and, since that time, and the federal Government also has the Administration of the Federal Government also has the dimensional transfer of the federal Government also has the federal Government also have the federal Government also has the federal Government also has the federal Government also have the federal Government cheervation of Mr. Preston, that the personal remarks passed into their hands. It is not our purpose now to pair, as he always would be to reper, an injury, he cheerfully withdrew the offensive expressions used to-principles and policy of his Administration, and in selected, and their appointments determined on by G2- its author is utterly unfit to be the President of this which we see nothing to animate our hopes; much to neral Harrison and agreed to by themselves, they were rious Union. Mr. KING, in a few appropriate remarks, accepted excite our worst apprehensions. Our opposition to sitting members of their respective Houses. Mr. Hoff The first inovement of the new Administration the explanation tendered by the Senator from Kentuc- General Harrison's election, arose from our devotion to man, too, a member of Congress, from New York, has own State demands attention. Colonel Clashore those great fundamental principles of Republicanism, received the office of District Attorney in that State; Goods, the Postmaster in the City of Richmon which lie at the foundation of our social compact-The chamber resounded with the clapping of hands, principles, which are the only security for the stability of the Union-the only preservative of the rights of as destructive of the freedom of the press, the great them of talent, of the highest character for his the States and of the People-and in promulging and bulwark of civil liberty, the editor of a partisan Whig after order had been restored,
The Senate then went into Executive session; and
The Senate then went into Executive session; and
The Senate then went into Executive session; and of the People—and in promulging and national gained whatever is theirs, of glory and of renown. The first of these principles, and that which, in fact, emby Mr. Rives in relation to printing letters of the Ad- braces and includes all the rest, is a strict construcjutant-General and of the Secretary of the Senate, in tion of the Constitution of the United States-conconnection with the memorial of General Jesup which fining the Federal Government to the exercise of those Executive patronage. We were told that Gen. Harri- without complaint against him, merely bee was ordered to be printed during the last session of powers only which are explicitly granted to it by that son would bestow no office as the reward of partisan politically opposed to General Harrison, Colon instrument, and leaving the great mass of residuary The motion was opposed by Messrs, WRIGHT and powers to the States and to the People.

Presented to us as the nominee of a party, consisting cans, and forced upon that party, (as there was too will judge. expressed their willingness to vote for the printing of much reason to believe,) by the active agency of the any document which might be necessary for the cluci-dation of the subject, it the motion for it was submithis political life, for any thing to command our confidence and conciliate our support. Acting at an early age with the old Federal party, and so high in its favor, Its mere faults of manner, gross as they are, must be names; and among others which they investigate the style of this paper. as to receive distinguished office at the hands of the passed by on this occasion. So replete is it with objective distinguished office at the hands of the passed by on this occasion. So replete is it with objective distinguished office at the hands of the passed by on this occasion. So replete is it with objective called us "spoils men," and our party elder Adams, (whose known rule of conduct it tionable matter, that much which we would wish to party." We are credibly informed, on the conduct it tionable matter, that much which we would wish to Mr. MERRICK, from a committee appointed to wait elder Adams, (whose known rule of conduct it bring to your notice cannot be compressed within the thority, that such a crowd of hungry office on the President, and inform him that the Senate were was to appoint none but Federalists to place,) at prepared to adjourn if he had no further communica- a later period sustaining the Administration, and market exposition of his principles and opinions, what before been seen since the foundation of the formed that duty; that the President had informed them that time to the present uniformly opposed to the Deformed that duty: that the President had informed them that he had no further communications to make; and expressed to them, and desired it to be communicated through them to the body, his wishes for the health After a few words between Messrs. YOUNG and CLAYTON, the question was taken, and decided in their choice, I should, nevertheless, be not merely as their safe return to their homes and families.

The genuic was in session.

Improvements in its most obnoxious forms; a devoted practical questions, in which the country lee is the most obnoxious forms; a devoted interest, and on which new at least it was existence and for friend of the Protective Tariff policy; willing to forego interest, and on which new at least it was existence and families.

The genuic was in session.

Improvements in its most obnoxious forms; a devoted practical questions, in which the country lee is the most obnoxious forms; a devoted interest, and on which new at least it was existence and families. On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, the Senate adjourned in die.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the addies and consent of the Senate. without one, (thus making the Constitution change Tariff question; in short, on all the great practical question! A Whig Legislature (represent with the changing times.) holding the opinion that Congress could lawfully distribute, not the proceeds of his Inaugural. Has Gen. Harrison formed no opinion sidential election,) has fixed upon us two Wh the sales of the public lands alone, but any surplus re- on these questions or does a motive yet exist to tors in Congress. They are beyond our venue; and that such surplus might, with the consent keep up the "delusion" under which the people have act- will misrepresent the State, unless instructed of the slaveholding States, be constitutionally applied ed in relation to his opinions and principles. This is Spring Elections are at hand, when you we to purposes of emancipation, while he avowed it as an object, which had long been near his heart, that it should Richmond,) would seal the lips of all Southern men, as a new Legislature. A decided majority of Decided majority be so appropriated -- so warmly approving Gen. Jack- and give to them entire satisfaction on the subject of ic voters in the State (if true to themselves son's celebrated Proclamation as to declare, that by is-suing it he rendered a greater service to his country Not one word which Lloyd, Garrison, and Arthur Tap-Allen A. Hall, of Tennessee, Charge d'Affaires at than by his immortal victory at New Orleans—how could we confide in the professions, so lavishly put forth by houself and his friends during the canvass, that he like the course of his predecessor, who, in his Inauwas a strict constructionist of

State Rights man, a Jeffersonian Republican?
At one period of the canvass, declining to make any further declaration of his opinions for the public eye: when driven from this position by the force of indigof the Union as a National Bank man; upon another, as opposed to such an insti-tution on constitutional grounds; held up to the Abo-litionists as entertaining opinions favorable to their views, while in the slaveholding States he was de-clared to be as sound on the Abolition question as any Southern man; we looked in vain to Gen. Harrison for that manly independence, and open candor, that unre-served and explicit avowal of his principles and opi-nions, which should characterize any candidate for pub-not confided to the General Government, but exclu-not confided to the General Government, but exclu-nate can only result in feelings of distrust and jealousy, the certain harbingers of distrust and jealousy, the can only result in feelings of distrust and jealousy, the can only result in feelings of distrust and jealousy, the can opinion, &c. Has any man dices, and act together on Virginia Principles, sake of Virginia. We call upon our friends as add all private interests, all petty piques, all per was never advanced by the wildest and most visionar. Abolitionist of the whole party. Again he says, "ex-Abolitionist of the whole party. Again he says, "ex-Abolitionist of the union, of a subject by citizens of one portion of the Union, of a subject not confided to the General Government, but exclu-mate ther can only result in feelings of distrust and jealousy, the certain harbingers of distrust and jealousy, th

installed into office, surrounded by applauding particular of their own reserved powers, and the form in containing, as we are informed, a summary of the principles on which his administration will be conducted, and the cabinet officers have been appointed, who are to constitute the President's constitute the President was the first maxim—and they have sometimes practice against us with too much success. Hold public meetings on due notice, and organist us with too much success.

Hold public meetings on due notice, and organist us with too much success.

Hold public meetings on every county—Appoint Counties the propriety—the tender mercies before the election, and when necessary, and the success. whether with such advisers, we can expect from Gen. Harrison, what his friends in Virginia have so often promised, a Republican administration patterned after any part of the Slaveholding States—or by Abolition to resume their duties at the ensuing election and services, and services and services. Inter Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Russia to the United States, accompanied by the Secretary of Legation, M. de Stockls, was presented to the President of Massachusetts, Secretary of State.

M. de Bodisco delivered the following address, to which the President made the subjoined reply:

ADDIESS OF M. A. DE BODISCO.

To promised, a Republican administration patterned after appearance and patterne I have the honor to present myself before you, Mr. I have the honor to present myself before you, Mr. and Francis Granger of New York, Postmaster-Gene. President, as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister ral. Is there one man among them, to whom we can Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of all the look as the representative of Virginia principles? Not Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, to congratulate you upon your elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the confederation of the United States.

Called by the most flattering suffrages to preside over the destinies of seventeen millions of Americans, you enter, Mr. President, upon the exercise of your high functions at an epoch when all the foreign relations of the United States present themselves under a associations, and his present political preferences; and his present political preferences. gratifying aspect; and the assurances that you have, if the character of his constitutional advisers indi-

cits, from the period of her admission into the Union until the present time.

The beneficial effects of a course so wise and so consistent are happily exemplified in the condition of the State. Free from the embarrassments of a public debt, and a consequent subjection to banking institutions and a consequent subjection to banking institutions and foreign capitalists, her unbounded resources remaining interest by the continuation of the General Government and foreign capitalists, her unbounded resources to the class of descendance of the great difficulty that exists in an among the supporters of our principles.

The beneficial effects of a course so wise and so consistent are happily exemplified in the condition of the State. Free from the embarrassments of a public debt, and a consequent subjection to banking institutions and a consequent subjection to banking institutions and a consequent subjection to banking institutions and foreign capitalists, her unbounded resources remaining the supporters of our principles.

The beneficial effects of a course so wise and so consistent are happily exemplified in the condition of the State. Free from the embarrassments of a public debt, and a consequent subjection to banking institutions and consequent subjection to banking institutions and a consequent subjection to banking institutions and principles in the administration of the General Government of the cause—nothing for men''—was so universucted by the continuation of the friendly resources of the screent subject to the same of the surface of the Screentary of State, is known to same of the Emperor, despends to the Continuation of the State, the Secretary of State, is known to distinguish as a mode of the same subject to the same of the surface of the state of the John Adams school, always opposed to that Republished the same be published in the Continuation of the same of the surface of the Screentary of State, is known to same of the surface of the surface of the surface of the Screentary of State, is known to the odious American System? various appropriations deemed necessary for its sup-port. The champion of a National Bank, a Protective devising a proper plan for the custody and safe keepsincere wish to render myself constantly worthy of the esteem of the Chief Magistrate of the Union.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

I receive, sir, the congratulations which you offer ly to the reception and reference of Abolition petitions, he voted against all the resolutions some time divorce of the government from the banks—It is the since introduced into the Senate of the United States union of the Treasury with the Executive depart. to be heard from gave 1,560 Democratic man by Mr. Calhonn, vindicatory of Southern rights and Southern interests on that agitating question. He for-Southern interests on that agitating question. He for-merly entertained and expressed the opinion, that Con-line more than the public second to inform us, now he would separate the public second to inform us, now he would separate the public second to inform us, now he would separate the public second to inform us, now he would separate the public second to inform us, now he would separate the public second to inform us, now he would separate the public second to inform us, now he would separate the public second to inform us, now he would separate the public second to inform us, now he would separate the public second to inform us, now he would separate the public second to inform us, now he would separate the public second to inform us, now he would separate the public second to inform us, now he would separate the public second to inform us, now he would separate the public second to inform us, now he would separate the public second to inform us, now he would see that the public second to inform us, now he would see that the public second to inform us, now he would see that the public second to inform us, now he would see that the public second to inform us, now he would see that the public second to inform us, now he would see that the public second to inform us, now he would see that the public second to inform us, now he would see that the public second to inform us, now he would see that the public second to inform us, now he would see that the public second to inform us, now he would see that the public second to inform us, now he would see that the public second to inform us, now he would see that the public second to inform us, now he would see that the public second to inform us, now he would see that the public second to inform us, now he would see that the public second to inform us, now he would see that the public second to inform us, now he would see that the public second to inform us, now he would see that the public second to inform us, now he would see that the public second to inform us, gress has the power, and ought to exercise it, to prohibit the trade in slaves between the States of this Union:

lic money to the custody of executive officers.—One en
Concord Patriot of the 12th truly says. The bit the trade in slaves between the States of this Union: and if that opinion has undergone a change, we are not an exclusively metallic currency. During the canvass demnation of the profligate party now in

long to the school of National Republicans. A mammoth former. National Bank to regulate the currency, a Protective Ta- But the Inaugural contains opinions and principles telligence and integrity of the mass of curcou riff to foster domestic manufactures, a system of Inter-nal Improvements by the Federal Government, a dis-have emanated from a mind at all imbued with the In Improvements by the Federal Government, a distribution of the Surplus Revenue, and of the proceeds of the Public Lands, (to all which Virginia is decidedly opposed,) constitute the favorite policy of this party:

and Mr. Badger, Secretary of the Navy Department, (though heretofore unknown to fame, except within the constitution of the Constitution. Passing over pa

to the old Federal party.

the Vice Presidency by the Anti-Masonic party, and but administered in this spirit and on these the election devolved on the Senate of the United ples; and the States, stripped of all the essential States, so obnexious was he to Southern men, that the of sovereignty, will soon sink into mere h great body of the Senators from the slaveholding States rations, while the General Government, with cast their votes against him. He is reported since to have stated to his constituents, that he might have been itself, will lord it over the States and over Vice President of the United States, if he had not been with despotic and unlimited authority. Gen so much of an Abolitionist. And this man is chosen to conduct the Post Office Department, whose ramified partment of the powers of the other department. operations, pervading every neighborhood in the Union, may afford to these misguided fanatics every facility to will encroach on the rights of the States disseminate their principles and promote their views in inimical to the undue increase of Executed the most secret and insidious manner. We know that General Harrison himself. during his recent visit to Richmond, General Harrison no energaehment of that or any other de sa d that Mr. Granger desired him when he got to Rich- Government on the powers properly belong mond to say, "that he was not only no Abolitionist, others; but we cannot consent, that a nac a but that he should expect Gen. Harrison to evict him be raised against Executive usurpations in from office, should be ever become one."

Whig friends deny that he authorized Gen. Harrison to powers reserved to the States and to the people At a meeting of the Democratic Stemates of the General Assembly in the Senate Chamber on Tuesday make this statement. However this may be, (which pations of power are dangerous to liberty.

Evening, the 16th of March, 1841, Louis C. Boul
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Evenin Evening, the 16th of March, 1841, Louis C. Boulder, Senator from the Nottoway District, was called to ginia to judge whether Mr. Granger has treated his old that department, but they necessarily add to it abolition friends, or his new allies of the South, with patronage and influence of the Executive designam, appointed Secretary. ingham, appointed Secretary.

The Select Committee appointed to prepare an Address to the People of Virginia, presented the same, grateful concession to that party, whose active agency ment. ment as Postmaster General has not been made as a necessarily be carried into execution by secured to Gen. Harrison the nomination of the Har- On the subject of our Foreign Relations, the la risburg Convention.

There is nothing in the cabinet appointments to con- that the President is not well informed as to ciliate the support of those who opposed General Har-rison's election, much to disappoint such of his friends as confided in his professions of Jeffersonian Republi-pects to be able to do so. But on what princ

The appointment of members of Congress to Execu- result we are left entirely in the dark. tive offices has been a favorite theme of denunciation with Gen. Harrison and his friends.—And, yet he has ther. It is feeble and unsatisfactory beyond taken four out of the six members of his Cabinet, from we could have suticipated-it contains much date of their appointments, the term had expired for which Messre. Bell and Granger were elected, and that in its allusions to the President's predecessor-Messrs. Webster and Crittenden had resigned their in its views of the Constitutionseats in the Senate? To defend it by such a quibble tendencies, and it is astonishing to us that any se and although the appointment of newspaper editors to been displaced by Mr. Granger, and Gen. B office was stigmatized under former administrations, Peyton appointed to the office. We submit it may be now safely assumed, that mem- the manner, in which his office has been bers of Congress and newspaper editors, are receiving ed. Its management has challenged unit under this Administration at least, their full share of the probation-and yet without fault on his services, that he would be the President not of a party, has been unceremoniously thrust aside to make but of the nation. Yet all the high offices thus far, one of the General's political partizans have been given to his political partisans; whether or tiful commentary on that holy horror of pr mostly of the old Federalists and National Republi- not as the reward of their faithful services, the world for opinion's rake, which has been the then

Let us now turn to the inaugural Address, the pro- must be provided for: and here we see the more acceptable to us than his cabinet appointments - opponents, (among other arts which they from It is not our purpose to criticise the style of this paper. ed to,) strove to make us unpopular, by giving

the Constitution, a gural pledged himself to veto any bill which might be passed by Congress interfering with the institution of dechning to make any slavery either in the States or the District of Columbary yet remains united. The State Legislat bia. If the premises which were made in Richmond instruct our Senators, give tone to public s were made in candor, to what can we attribute the to- and now, as in 1800, most effectually aid in o tal failure to redeem them? Is it to the councils of his ing a Federal Administration. We call upon ciples irreconcilably contradictory and inconsistent, while private pledges were freely given in different secured the appointment of Granger? Why does the tie polls: We call upon all State Rights in quarters to suit the varying views of opposite parties; President icll us, that " the attempt of the citizens of who are opposed to a Federal Administrat nions, which should characterize any candidate for pub. not confided to the General Government, but exclusivare of division! Let no considerations and lic office, and especially a candidate for the Presidency sively under the guardianship of the local authorities, of the same principles, the same party, to run is productive of no other consequences than bitterness, one another. All the arts of our opponents -the highest office in the gift of a free people.

But opposition to his election, though successful in alienation, discord, and injury to the very cause it is rected to this object. Beware of them: Virginia, proved unavailing on the broader theatre of the Union, and on the 4th inst. the new President was and the capinet officers have been appointed, who are to constitute the President's constitutional advisory council. Let us examine this cabinet, and see whether in its their advice to us in whatever manner best suits their recommend the re-appointment of the same to composition there is any thing which we can approve— own taste—whether by petition to Congress for the Committees, which acted at the Presidential eleccomposition there is any thing which we can approve own taste whether with such advisers, we can expect from Gen. Abolition of Slavery-by papers, pamphlets, and picto-November; and in behalf of the whole State, cates the character of his administration, what can we dangerous to the rights and interests of the slaveholdexpect from Federal men, but Federal measures :- | whole tone and tenor of the lnaugural, are not calculated what from National Republicans, but a revival of their ed to restore entirely our anxiety about the course of

States, all manufacturing paper money, and with three The moral force of this victory will have a pohis gift, and places him in "the line of safe precedents." sively metallic currency, or an exclusively paper curism are not invincible—that there is one place dents." Messrs. Bell, Ewing, Crittenden and Granger, all be- been more profitably directed against the latter than the back. They will be re-animated with hope, a

(though heretofore unknown to fame, except within the tion; whereas we know it was adopted by the People sions they no longer occupy. narrow limits of his own State,) is reputed to belong of the several States, acting as separate and independent sovereignties—we come to his declarate the new Postmaster-General merits at our hands ton, that "the General Government has solved on the Spring Elections. The rage of particular ton, that "the General Government has solved on the Spring Elections." a more particular notice. The greatest distinction none of the reserved rights of the States;" and again, checked, until the People have gone to the P votes are recorded against all the measures adopted by of the Constitution have ultimately received the sanc-Congress to stop the discussion on Abolition; and, it tion of a majority of the people."—Indeed, he says, the like appetites. But though the spirit of prost been the great object of his ambition, "great danger to our institutions" is not from an "as- somewhat checked, we see enough of it to force the Abolition question on the House. As a candidate for Congress, he courted the support of the Abolition party—represented himself as persecuted for the covered that the Republican party, with Thomas.

Our black List is not fully extended to day. the stand he had taken in behalf of their rights—assert- Jefferson at its head, has been in error from the the Washington papers do not give the name ed the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the adoption of the Constitution to the present time. Does Incumbents, along with their substitutes. District of Columbia, without any violation of implied General Harrison really think, that the Alien and indeed a pretty considerable number of new but we faith, either to the inhabitants of the District, or to Virginia and Maryland, by which it was ceded, and declared that the trade in slaves in the District ought to the Protective Tariff carried to the point of th be promptly suppressed by Congress. In short, such prohibition, were no encroachment upon the reserved way for the needy and greedy expectants. ference—and to my personal correspondents and friends, from the excepting the very considerable number of persons once my intimate associates, who, in the fluctuation of politics, had been converted into opponents. I affirmed that in none of these classes, or in any other, was there a man who could truly say that I had solicited the converted into opponents and friends.

A FENALE TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman residing in the District ought to the District ought to greed that all the bere personal correspondents and friends, the better of the very quite time at present classes. In the District ought to greed the End of the Lower part of King George county wishes to employ a turners capable of giving instruction in the ordinary branches of an English education, to take charge of a few children in his sional elections. This will set an hundred to work for the very quite time at present classes.

A FENALE TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman residing in the District ought to get the office holders. It is understood that all the bere been sent back with promises that the trade in slaves in the District ought.

A FENALE TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman residing in the Probably no the reserved to greatly suppressed by Congress. In short, such the Probably and the Pro

Harrison and his friends, to cover the flags, But we are also informed, that some of Mr. Granger's tions by the legislative department of the

is as unsatisfactory as on all others. We will conduct our foreign relations to attain this

We cannot extend our notice of the Inaugura

inuch Whig eloquence! But the President's

On Mr. Chapman's motion, the following

ford H. Parker, Thomas T. Giles, Francis Samuel D. Denoon, Claiborne W. Gocch, W. Wren, and Charles Hyde be and the same at appointed a Central Committee of Corresponding

NEW HAMPSHIRE-Erect The granite State defies the tempest of W up by a confident reliance upon the good sens now act; the position of making promises an

The guillotine is suspended at Washington,